

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 NOVEMBER 1984

PNC Session

The PNC continued its meetings in Amman over the weekend, electing Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih as its new speaker to replace Khalid al-Fahum and approving the addition of 13 new members to its ranks to represent Palestinian communities in North and South America, Amman radio reported. PNC sources cited by QNA disclosed that the Damascus-based National Alliance leaders, notably those from the PFLP-General Command and Al-Sa'iqah, will be expelled from their seats on the PNC and the PLO Executive Committee. The PNC deputy speaker announced that the PNC headquarters will be transferred from Damascus to Amman, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO Radio.

Meanwhile, in a report to the PNC broadcast by Amman radio, PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi criticized Syria for backing the Fatah dissidents in its attempt to "confiscate Palestinian national decisionmaking." However, the battle against Israel and imperialism necessitates "correct relations" between the PLO and Syria, Qaddumi pointed out, and the PLO is therefore eager to resume the dialogue with the Syrians and exert more efforts to form a Palestinian-Syrian relationship on a clear basis. The PLO leaders were "not convinced" that Syria's "strange" stand was the result of a personal dispute between PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, he said, nor can the dispute be ascribed to political differences since the PLO and Syria agree on many issues apart from the Iran-Iraq war. As for U.S. policy, Qaddumi stated that the PLO does not expect a change in President Reagan's policy on the Palestine issue in his second term.

In Damascus, Khalid al-Fahum denounced the PNC session as "illegal," announcing the names of 168 members who boycotted the session, according to Damascus radio. However, the new PNC speaker rejected Al-Fahum's accusations in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. As for the Soviet attitude toward the PNC session, PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil al-Wazir asserted that the USSR has sent a message to 'Arafat expressing its support for Palestinian legitimacy and the PNC, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Nevertheless, a Dubayy newspaper cited by WAM viewed the absence of a Soviet delegation from the session as a "controversial" development that will encourage the split in Palestinian ranks. Meanwhile, a TASS report on the visit to Moscow by the PFLP and DFLP leaders, George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, cited their view that the Aden-Algiers agreement between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance remains "topical" and should be implemented to serve as a basis for overcoming the difficulties in the PLO.

In other developments, XINHUA reported that PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang wished the PNC session "complete success" in a message to 'Arafat, While Riyadh television noted that King Fahd sent a message to 'Arafat expressing Saudi Arabia's sup-

port for the PNC session in Amman. At the PNC itself, Iraqi representative Na'im Haddad reaffirmed Iraq's support for the PLO and denounced Syria's "treasonous and scandalous stand," according to INA. Commenting on Egypt's support for the PNC session, Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that the Egyptian delegation to the session fully represents "official and popular" Egypt and noted that the Egyptian group is the largest foreign delegation attending the PNC, MENA reported citing *AL-AHRAM*.

Lebanon

Implementation of the first phase of the security plan for greater Beirut began at dawn on 26 November, Beirut radio announced. "Armed Manifestations" disappeared as the Army removed bunkers and roadblocks. The new security measures are the first phase of a comprehensive security plan agreed on by the Lebanese leaders and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during talks in Bikfayya over the weekend, according to the radio. In the second phase, beginning on 2 December, the army will deploy northward and southward along the coastal road, and a week later the Army will deploy westward along the Damascus highway in implementation of the third phase. In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, Prime Minister Rashid Karami affirmed that Lebanon will prove to Israel and the World that its army is capable of spreading the state's legitimacy to southern Lebanon.

Egypt

Libya on Egyptian 'Alert' — Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki sent a message to the Arab League on 24 November warning that Egypt has placed its forces on a "red alert" in preparation for an "aggression" against Libya, JANA reported. The message cited a meeting between President Husni Mubarak and his military commanders as evidence of Egypt's intentions.

Husayn Visit — Jordanian King Husayn will visit Cairo shortly, according to an *AL-JUMHURIYAH* report cited by MENA.

Al-Azhar Riots — The Al-Azhar University has decided to suspend studies for 2 weeks from 26 November because some students tried to incite riots, MENA reported.

Earlier AFP reported that police had occupied the campus and arrested around 300 students. Nevertheless, in remarks cited by MENA, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi denied "rumors" that police had entered the university.

Sudan

The official spokesman for the Sudanese Armed Forces has announced a "red alert" for southern Sudan, according to Tripoli radio.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Gulf sources cited by Kuwait's *AL-WATAN* asserted that Iran has agreed "in principle" to a GCC peace initiative that aims to establish a cease-fire before the start of negotiations, AFP reported. Noting that the initiative may be backed by a Syrian-Algerian mediation effort, the paper said Iran indicated its agreement to Syrian Vice President Khaddam during his recent visit to Tehran. In a related development, a senior Gulf official disclosed that the new initiative will be formulated after a detailed report on the war is considered at the forthcoming GCC summit, according to WAKH.

Nevertheless, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani reaffirmed Iran's desire for a military solution to the war in remarks reported by Tehran radio on 24 November. Iran must settle the issue once and for all by means of an "appropriate operation" in the "not too distant future," he told Revolution Guards commanders at a mass meeting in Tehran. Iran has given the Iraqis an ultimatum, he said, but since "global arrogance" remains obstinate in protecting the Iraqi regime, the Iranian leadership has reached a "decision." The Islamic Republic has made preparations to bring the war to an end, and its forces have never before been as strong as they are now, the Majlis speaker contended. Earlier, in remarks reported by IRNA, President 'Ali Khamene'i warned Gulf states "including Kuwait" that Iran will not allow them to export oil if they allow Iraq to use their facilities to hit oil tankers at Khark Island. Meanwhile, large numbers of Revolution Guards left Shiraz, Khorramabad, and other Iranian areas for the battlefronts, according to Tehran radio.

For Iraq's part, an official spokesman cited by Baghdad radio denounced Iran's "empty statements and hollow threats," asserting that the "victories" referred to by "the stinking Rafsanjani" exist only in his "sick imagination." The spokesman urged the Iranian people to preserve "what remains of their sons" because otherwise the Iraqi Army "will again fill the land with their corpses."

As for Iran's differences with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi warned that the ICRC will be unable to operate in Iran unless it changes its officials and policy and unless the United Nations prepares an "accurate report" on the situation of Iranian POW's in Iraq, Tehran radio reported. The head of Iran's war Information

Headquarters subsequently detailed Iran's criticisms of the ICRC at a press conference reported by IRNA, reaffirming that Red Cross officials in Iran have engaged in "espionage."

Iraqi Foreign Minister in Washington

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Washington on 25 November at the start of an official visit to the United States, INA reported. IRNA predicted that U.S.-Iraqi relations will take a "new turn" after Aziz's scheduled meeting with President Reagan, and KUNA noted that the visit is expected to culminate in the restoration of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United States.

Iran-PRC

Visiting PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Prime Minister Musavi, and Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, IRNA reported.

Syria

Rifat Al-Asad — Radio Monte Carlo cited "reports" that Vice President Rif'at al-Asad left Paris for Damascus late on 25 November.

Saudi-UK Relations

On 24 November Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan received the British Air Staff chief for talks on military cooperation, Riyadh radio noted.

Afghanistan

Soviet and Afghan Government troops attacked a rebel stronghold in the mountains south of Kabul last week, the biggest operation in that area in 5 years, according to rebel sources cited by BBC World Service radio. The rebels said that in 3 days they repulsed the attack, shooting down 6 aircraft and killing about 120 government and Soviet troops, BBC added. Subsequently, on 24 November, the rebels attacked Kabul with Chinese and U.S. "long-range" missiles, killing 4 people and injuring 17 others, Kabul radio claimed.

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Karmal Chairs Politburo Meeting; Sarandoy Viewed
LD251021 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0444 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul, November 24, BAKHTAR: A meeting of the Politburo of the PDPA was held here today. The meeting under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, reviewed the work of the Ministry of Interior in the context of the consolidation of party and military discipline and raising the combat (?power) of its units. Speaking at the meeting, Babrak Karmal lauded the role of the new revolutionary police in defending, together with other wings of the Armed Forces, the vital interests of the revolution and [word indistinct] against the conspiracies and plots of the counter-revolution.

He stressed that the new revolutionary police is quite different from the police of the days of feudal and aristocratic monarchy in that it now is [words indistinct] device of the people.

He emphasized that the ideological political work must be broadly and all-sidedly consolidated in the police ranks. Utmost attention must be paid by the party organisations in getting soldiers and officers trained [word indistinct] high political spirit, honesty to the party, the state and the people and in realising the objectives of the April revolution.

The political meeting approved a resolution regarding the consolidation of the party [words indistinct] military discipline and raising the combat capability of the police units.

Karmal Addresses Politburo Meeting

*LD251844 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
 24 Nov 84*

[Text] The regular session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo was recently held in the Headquarters of the Central Committee, chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The session of the PDPA Central Committee politburo discussed and assessed the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in relation to consolidating party and military discipline and enhancing the war capabilities of their respective units.

On the growth of [word indistinct] and improving the quality of work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Babrak Karmal said: Our new and revolutionary sarandoy, along with other forces of the DRA, is a weapon in the hands of party, the revolution, and the people. They, under the leadership of the party, have the duty to defend the fundamental interests of the revolution and the people against the conspiracies of the counterrevolutionary elements.

Our heroic and proud sarandoy are discharging their duties in the defense of the gains of the glorious April revolution, the restoration of security, and the peace of the country's workers, safeguarding and looking after the institutions and the people's property. They are ready and prepared on all fronts of the struggle to heroically and courageously defend the aspirations of

the party, the revolution, and the people against banditry and robbery. On this noble and heroic path too, many of our sarandoy were martyred. The dear names of these martyrs will be registered eternally in the golden revolutionary history of our country. The memory of the heroism of our revolutionary sarandoy inspires the passionate and revolutionary struggle of our patriotic sarandoy's ranks.

Babrak Karmal went on: The sarandoy's ranks have quantitatively increased; they are now equipped with weapons and modern techniques. A considerable number of the sarandoy officers are receiving high military training. The organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have been extended and strengthened in the provinces, cities, and districts.

Our new revolutionary sarandoy qualitatively differs from the police and gendarmes of the feudal monarchy's reign and the aristocratic republic's reign. Our present revolutionary sarandoy are in the service of the people, as they should be.

Babrak Karmal added: There are however, shortcomings and weaknesses along with the accomplishment of the sarandoy's heavy responsibilities in the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We can and must remove them seriously and relentlessly. Our sarandoy must attract increasing trust and confidence from the people, and they must defend the private property, homes, prestige, honor, pride, and security of the people, and must struggle against all kinds of social corruption.

The combat capability of the sarandoy must be further enhanced. The sarandoy units are duty-bound to defend the revolution and security of the inhabitants and institutions in all districts and regions where the counterrevolutionaries are embarking on sabotage, antipeople, and counterrevolutionary activities.

He continued: We have more serious expectations of our Armed Forces, military, state information services, and sarandoy. Each section of our Armed Forces who are discharging their duties under the instruction of the party must have the highest level to meet the requirements of the revolution.

Babrak Karmal said: It must be said explicitly that the Ministry of Internal Affairs has not made the maximum, necessary and effective use of its available possibilities. The leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs must seriously think about the issue of new tactics for dynamic fighting and must increase the ability to alter its tactics according to the enemy's. Also, the enemy must be discovered and eliminated before they can begin their action. The sarandoy commanders must be trained to use effective tactics.

Babrak Karmal continued: A plan ought to be drafted for further enhancing combat readiness of the sarandoy's ranks and units. The sarandoy units should be engaged more in learning new tactics and aggressive and effective operations. Sarandoy should not remain in garrisons but should be where the enemy may operate, or where the people are engaged in work or business.

The leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs ought to consider seriously the priority according to which combat units should be dispatched and stationed in provinces, cities, districts

and localities where the need is most urgent. Units and ranks of the sarandoy in localities should possess a high level of discipline, morale and the ability to use necessary tactics, revolutionary and popular behavior while performing combat and security duties.

Babrak Karmal said: A large number of sarandoy personnel, while performing their duties, have shown in practice honesty and loyalty to aspirations of the revolution, have observed regulations concerning military discipline and have high morale. However, despite these qualities, serious deficiencies exist. The leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs ought to question sarandoy commanders in provinces, Kabul city, and independent units regarding the forces' state of mobilization, combat techniques, and weapons in their possession and should maintain joint efforts with other local civil armed forces. Initiative should be shown in this regard. The method of enforcing scientific discipline in the sarandoy should be learned. Struggle ought to be seriously maintained against every kind of indifference and offense against military discipline, order, revolutionary and democratic legality, nonobservance of the regulations of party life; nonobservance of standards of new and progressive ethics and state norms. The gap between theory and practice should be minimized. Duties assigned to authorities should be pursued, controlled and accounted for. One should be harsh in this regard with a class and revolutionary spirit.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and its Department of Political Affairs ought to enhance the level of accountability demanded from commanders and political personnel regarding their duties, and should seriously and effectively control the implementation of the demands and resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee regarding consolidation of discipline and enhancement of the combat capabilities of the units and companies of sarandoy in localities. All weakness and shortcomings ought to be eliminated and a new type sarandoy ought to be created.

Babrak Karmal said: Among the organs of the Armed Forces, the sarandoy is the one closest to people. Our sarandoy ought to be in the service of the people with a thoughtful mind and with a heart full of warmth and love. Our sarandoy should give all of its life to the people. It should pay attention to people's needs and should consolidate its links with them. They should think about the working and oppressed people of the country.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the sarandoy ought to serve the people. Our sarandoy ought to be a model of kindness, attachment and compassion to people. [words indistinct] should see the revolution and revolutionary human being. People should consider the sarandoy as their assistant and supporter, not as their master. The sarandoy should sincerely serve bereaved children, elders, women and poor families and should help them.

Babrak Karmal added: Political and ideological work should be widely and comprehensively strengthened in the ranks of the sarandoy. Maximum attention ought to be paid to soldiers from the material and spiritual viewpoint. They are the best defenders of the revolution who fight to their last breath in defense of the aspirations of the people. The role of the party organizations should be enhanced in political and ideological training of troops, satanmans [junior sarandoy officers] and officers with a high political spirit, sincerity towards the party, state and people and

a spirit of sacrifice in regard to realizing the aspirations of the April revolution.

Babrak Karmal stressed that serious attention should be paid to the literacy campaign among the soldiers. Maximum efforts should be paid to eradicate illiteracy from the ranks of the sarandoy. In addition to improving literacy in the ranks of the sarandoy and other organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, assistance should also be given to local people in this regard.

Babrak Karmal said: Since the sarandoy are in direct contact with the masses, they should be the true propagators of the ideals of the party, revolution and people. They should assist people to understand the truth of our revolution and to know their friends and foes better. It should be mentioned that the sarandoy propaganda battalion has carried out specific work in this regard. However, considering the scale of the enemy's treacherous propaganda, it is not at all sufficient. The sarandoy and all units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs ought to make maximum use of their possibilities and facilities to propagate the lofty aspirations of the party and revolution, friendship with the Soviet Union — our great and reliable friend — and exposing the true face of the enemy. Intense work should begin in this regard.

It is pointed out that political work is not only the task of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it is the duty of all commanders and party members.

Bureaucracy, corruption and deviation from party norms and standards can occasionally be seen in the sarandoy. These ought to be combatted. Any kind of treachery and indifference to the aspirations of the revolution should be prevented. The Prosecutors' Office of the DRA Armed Forces is duty-bound to seriously investigate the (offenders) and arrange their punishment according to the law.

Babrak Karmal added: One of our revolution's greatest gains is the implementation of the democratic land and water reform and assistance to the country's working peasants. This holds the center of the party Central Committee and DRA Government's attention. Our sarandoy should actively take part in this great cause. They should prepare the ground for speedy and correct implementation of the democratic land and water reform. They should not only assist peasants in carrying out peaceful work in a safe and secure atmosphere, but also assist them in their daily work including sowing, harvesting, etc.

In connection with the sarandoy's tasks to maintain public order, Babrak Karmal said: All Ministry of Internal Affairs personnel are required to fearlessly and unswervingly implement revolutionary laws that lead to the creation of a new social order. Prevention of petty offenses, misdemeanors, felonies, corruption, bribery, embezzlement, moral defection, smuggling, misuse of public property, and other hideous acts are in your hands. No action contrary to the workers' interests should go unpunished.

Babrak Karmal added: A very important issue is improving the selection, appointment, and training of cadres and strict observation of party demands in this regard. Serious attention should be paid to the policy of cadres and their [word indistinct], political, and personal characteristics. Appointment [of cadres] based on

personal, tribal, factional, and regional inclinations and considerations should be strictly prevented.

It should be pointed out that the secret of our sarandoy's power lies in the great principle of party and military unity and discipline. The law of the party's internal life should be observed in the sarandoy's party organizations.

Serious work should be carried out to maintain the party's unshakable unity, to observe party discipline, and to enhance the level of responsibility for the sincere implementation of the PDPA Central Committee's orders. Our sarandoy should achieve first place in the revolutionary contest to defend the aspirations of the revolution and people under the PDPA's leadership. Such pioneering spirit will only be created when we mobilize for the defense of our sacred motherland with unshakable belief, high moral, revolutionary virtue, power and [word indistinct] unity.

Mentioning the importance of coordination, Babrak Karmal said: The sarandoy in all provinces should in the first place under the leadership of party committees implement the decisions of the provincial headquarters concerning the crushing of the counterrevolutionary bands.

Joint efforts and coordination of combat activities coupled with the knowledge of the region will guarantee the victory of our combat units. Commanders and personnel of the Armed Forces should seriously pay attention to the important fact that any kind of indifference, carelessness or lack of coordination in performing duties would help the savage counterrevolution.

Babrak Karmal said: Now when our sarandoy together with other organs of the Armed Forces and all people of Afghanistan are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA, we ought to train the present [word indistinct] with a high quality of work, friendship, and love for the homeland and workers.

The PDPA, the DRA Government and sincere assistance of the fraternal and friendly Soviet Union is with you for further popularization of the sarandoy.

After the comprehensive and scientific speech of Babrak Karmal, the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee has assigned specific duties to the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the implementation of the instructions of our beloved leader. The Politburo also approved a resolution concerning the

consolidation of party and military discipline and enhancing the combat capabilities of the units and companies of sarandoy.

At the end of the session, Brigadier Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of internal affairs, and Brig Farqu, political affairs head of that ministry, pledged to eliminate present deficiencies as soon as possible and to adopt specific measures to further serve the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA.

Kabul Reports Rebels' Missile Attack on City Areas

*LD251729 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT
25 Nov 84*

[Excerpts] Late last night rebels — those enemies of the people's prosperity — once again bereaved a number of working families in the Sement Khana and Qala-e Zaman Khan areas of Kabul City where a large number of our poor wailing people live.

Last night criminal counterrevolutionary elements fired Chinese and U.S. long-range ground-to-ground missiles on Qala-e Zaman Khan, martyring 4 people and injuring 17 others. The enemy's fire was silenced by security posts' fire. The rebels' missile attack on Qala-e Zaman Khan and Sement Khana destroyed a number of houses and damaged surrounding areas.

A BAKHTAR correspondent, citing a security source, reports that Chinese marks were clearly visible on unexploded missiles. This shows that criminal U.S. imperialism, China, and their criminal allies are intensifying the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan.

Karachi on Kabul Attack

*BK260556 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT
26 Nov 84*

[Text] Afghan mujahidin attacked two sectors of Kabul with missiles last Saturday, killing 4 and wounding 18. Reports say that the attack was carried out in the area where the Kabul administration's ministers and ruling party officials reside. Radio Kabul and TASS have confirmed the Afghan mujahidin attack.

Premier, President Condole Y. B. Chavan Death

*BK260349 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
26 Nov 84*

[Excerpts] The body of Mr Y. B. Chavan will be flown to Bombay this morning for the last rites. The 71-year old former deputy prime minister and veteran Congress leader died in New Delhi last night. He was admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on Friday for treatment of urinary infection. Doctors said Mr Chavan died of cardio respiratory failure. The prime minister and some of his Cabinet colleagues, the Janata Party president, Mr Chandrasekhar, and other party leaders rushed to the hospital after hearing about the sad demise.

The Maharashtra government has declared a statewide mourning today.

The president, Giani Zail Singh, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and prominent leaders have condoled his death.

Border Security Patrols Increase in Punjab

*BK240318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
24 Nov 84*

[Text] The Border Security Force [BSF] has intensified patrolling in the border areas of Punjab to cut the extremist link across the international border. Talking to newsmen in Jammu last evening the director general of the Border Security Force, Mr M.C. Mishra, said that infiltrations from Bangladesh into India have declined in a big way due to intensive patrolling on the eastern border. The BSF chief is on a 3-day visit to Jammu and Kashmir.

Cuban Delegation To Hold Talks in Delhi

*BK250921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
25 Nov 84*

[Text] India and Cuba will hold official-level talks on bilateral matters and international issues, including the nonaligned movement, in New Delhi tomorrow. The Cuban delegation, led by the vice minister for foreign affairs, Mr Pelegrin Torras, arrived in the capital last night. The Indian team at the talks will be led by the secretary in the external affairs ministry, Dr J.S. Teja.

Andhra Pradesh Wants Assembly Election 3 March

*BK240632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
23 Nov 84*

[Text] The Andhra Pradesh cabinet has recommended to the election commission to conduct the assembly elections in the state on 3 March next year. After an emergency cabinet meeting today, the chief minister, Mr N.T. Rama Rao, said this decision is being communicated to the election commission. He said simultaneous election to the state assembly along with Lok Sabha election is not possible for want of sufficient time.

Mr Rama Rao said he has no intention of contesting the Lok Sabha election.

Meanwhile, the election commission said that it has not received any communication from the Andhra Pradesh government so far on holding the assembly election.

Election Decision Criticized

*BK241151 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
24 Nov 84*

[Text] The deputy leader of the Congress-I opposition in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, Mr Keshav Rao, has criticized the N.T. Rama Rao government's decision to hold the assembly elections in March next year. In a statement in New Delhi, he said the decision has negated the democratic mandate given by the people for a 5-year period and cut it short by 3 years. He contended that the caretaker government has no right to advise the governor on policy issues.

CPI-M, DMK To Cooperate in Tamil Nadu Elections

*BK241153 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
24 Nov 84*

[Text] In Tamil Nadu, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhaga [DMK] and the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] have reached an accord on seat adjustment for the coming elections. According to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, CPI-M will contest 3 seats for the Lok Sabha and 17 for the assembly. Mr R. Umanath will contest from Coimbatore, Mr N. Shankaraiah from Madurai, Mr R. Krishnan from Tenkasi on CPI-M tickets. The DMK leads a 14-party front in the state against the Congress-I-AIADMK [All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam] alliance. Meanwhile, the DMK has announced its second list of four candidates for the Lok Sabha and 24 candidates for the assembly. The party had earlier announced its first list of 15 candidates for the Lok Sabha and 102 for the assembly elections.

The Bharatiya Janata Party president, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee is contesting for the Lok Sabha from the Gwalior constituency. According to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, Mr Vajpayee filed his nomination papers at Gwalior today.

14 Resign Congress-I Membership in Manipur

*BK241438 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
24 Nov 84*

[Text] In Manipur, 14 Congress-I members of legislative assembly, including the speaker of the state legislative assembly and the agriculture minister, today resigned from the party. According to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the agriculture minister, Mr Ngurdangliem, along with others submitted their resignation letters to the state Congress-I president, Mr Lalit Singh, and to the governor of Manipur, General K. V. Krishna Rao. The Congress-I had 43 members in the 60-member assembly.

Sri Lanka Charge on Tamil Bases Rejected

*BK241603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
24 Nov 84*

[Text] India has rejected the allegation reported to have been made by the Sri Lanka prime minister, Mr Premadasa, in parliament that Tamil militants have training bases in this country. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry reiterated in New Delhi today that India does not support terrorism and is opposed to all forms of violence. We have repeatedly made it clear that there are no training camps for Tamil militants in Tamil Nadu, he said. The spokesman added that the government is awaiting the text of the statement made by Mr Premadasa but our position on the issue is quite clear.

Notification Issued on Foreign Contributions

*BK230301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
21 Nov 84*

[Text] The government today issued a notification regulating the receipt of foreign contributions by all voluntary organizations engaged in cultural, economic, educational, religious, and social programs. All such organizations, which regularly receive foreign contributions, will have to register themselves with the Ministry of Home Affairs at the earliest. Failing this, they would have to seek prior permission of the ministry for each foreign contribution received by them on or after 1 January 1985.

Receipt of foreign contributions by political parties has already been banned through an ordinance promulgated by the president on the 20th of last month.

Foreign Office on Indian Peace Initiative

GF231143 Karachi DAWN in English 19 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 18: Pakistan would not want its peace offensive to be nullified by the present furore over a minor incident among Sikh pilgrims at Nankana Sahib last week, a Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen here on Sunday.

The spokesman said Pakistan's policy to build up goodneighborly relations with India was deliberate in its efforts despite occasional ups and downs in the relationship.

Answering questions, he emphasised that the access to their shrines in Pakistan was available to Sikhs under an international agreement and commitment and this government had no intention of barring Sikhs from availing of this facility. He however, emphasised that Pakistan had neither in the past nor now permitted such visits to be used for promotion of Sikhs' own partisan interests.

Replying to another question, the spokesman said that except for Mr Jagjit Singh Chohan, described as the leader of the Khalistan movement, no other Sikh was to be denied facility to visit Pakistan. He was asked whether Pakistan Government would deny permission to visit Pakistan on pilgrimage to known protagonists of the Khalistan movement.

The spokesman explained that because of the special conditions arising from the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Pakistan Government had advised the Indian Government to reduce the number of Sikh pilgrims to Nankana Sahib earlier this month.

Precautions were also taken to ensure that the occasion remained free from political bickerings and by the large, the Nankana Sahib ceremonies had passed off peacefully, the spokesman said.

There were groups of pilgrims from Afghanistan, Canada, UK, U.S. and some other countries. But on the whole the attendance this year was thinner than on previous such occasions, the spokesman further said.

The spokesman read out to the newsmen the following statement:

"About 2,500 Sikh pilgrims came to Pakistan earlier this month on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak. The main function was held on November 8, at the sacred shrine in Nankana Sahib, the birth place of the founder of Sikh religion.

"More than two-thirds of the pilgrims came from India. All of them sponsored by the Government of India, they were accompanied by 30 officials of the Indian Government. In addition a number of officials of the Indian Embassy joined the escorts.

"As in the past, Sikh pilgrims included nationals of Afghanistan, Canada, United Kingdom, United States, etc. Their number was, however, smaller this year than in the past.

"In view of the tension in the Sikh community, the Government of Pakistan took special precautions. We asked the Government of India to reduce the number of pilgrims and to thoroughly brief them. Nationals of other countries who contacted our embassies were advised to consider postponing pilgrimage till next year. The president of Pakistan himself made a publicised appeal to all pilgrims to bear in mind the sanctity of the occasion.

"Considering the background the pilgrimage went off smoothly. There were no serious incidents. We were gratified.

"All the precautionary measures taken by the Government of Pakistan were in fulfillment of its obligation as a responsible state. We did not anticipate any expressions of gratitude by the Government of India.

"We are, however, surprised and dismayed that official spokesman and media of the Government of India have levelled a number of baseless allegations against the Government of Pakistan.

"For instance, the Indian spokesman accused Pakistan of bringing together supporters of the Khalistan movement at Nankana Sahib. The allegation was manifestly false: Pakistan did not bring or invite any pilgrim.

"Equally false was the charge that pilgrims were encouraged by Pakistan to indulge in an anti-India tirade. On the contrary, the Government of Pakistan had counselled the pilgrims to refrain from political activities.

"The scuffle between O.P. Tandon, a minor Indian official who escorted the pilgrims from India, and three Canadian pilgrims, has been exaggerated and distorted by Indian spokesman. The incident which took place inside a shrine on November 10 at 9.30 p.m. was promptly investigated by a magistrate. It did not involve any injury or hurt. Nevertheless, Tandon was informed he could stay back for a court hearing if he wanted to pursue the matter. He decided to go back with the pilgrims on November 11. Incidentally Tandon did not hold any diplomatic status. He had a pilgrim's visa.

"Consistently with its longestablished policy of promoting normal, good-neighbourly and cooperative relations with India, the Government of Pakistan has continued to demonstrate its goodwill in words and action. The meeting between our president and prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on November 4, encouraged hopes of a constructive and positive evolution in bilateral relations.

"In the circumstances we can only regret that some circles in India indulge in attempts to spread misunderstanding and vitiate the atmosphere. We are dismayed at their emphasis on minor and isolated incidents which betrays their negative attitude. We hope the Government of India will see the matter in perspective and recognise that the government of Pakistan has acted in proper and scrupulous manner".

President Accuses Red Cross of Lack of Impartiality*LD241839 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
24 Nov 84*

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of the martyrdom of the eighth imam, his Great Eminence 'Ali, son of Musa Reza, and on the first day of Mobilization Week, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, who went to the holy city of Mashhad after visiting Yazd and Kerman Provinces, this morning attended a gathering of more than 1 million people of this province in the shrine of Imam Reza and made a lengthy speech.

The president said: We are not claiming that all our systems have become fully Islamic, but as the imam's representative and your representative in the state organs, I bring you the news that progress is being made toward Islamization of the systems. We are proud that our move is toward becoming more Islamic.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council continued: Today the enemy is baring his teeth and claws against us. Recently a group of U.S. researchers presented to Reagan 1,300 proposals about hatching plots against Iran and several other countries, including Libya and Nicaragua. The aim is to destroy the system of those countries that are not dominated by the United States. But they are not aware of the fact that our people will never grow weary and will continue their struggle for ever. Today the United States will do everything possible against us and will deliver any blows it can. These plots are indicative of the U.S. weakness.

Referring to stances of international organizations, the president said: Against us they even have international organizations at their disposal. With regret I must say that they even have the International Red Cross in their hands. What people think of the Red Cross is different from the real nature of this organization. Despite the fact that we have prepared all means for the comfort of Iraqi POW's and treat them as our guests, and despite the fact that the Iraqi regime subjects our POW's to torture and deprives them of bare minimum facilities for life, we see that the International Red Cross tells shameless lies and spreads rumors. I hereby declare to all the people of Iran and the world that because of its stance vis-a-vis Iran and Iraq, not only do we believe that the Red Cross is not impartial but we also say that this organization is a prisoner in the conspiring clutches of the United States and Israel.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: We, the government and the nation of Iran, will continue our struggle in the three arenas — the imposed war, international politics and the reconstruction of the country. We will fight against any power that decides to alter [makhdush] our policy of neither East nor West and independence.

Mr Khamene'i added: Arrogant powers are trying to depict us as warmongers. Not only are we not warmongers, but we also would like to have healthy relations with our neighbors who have good intentions. We offer the hand of friendship to them. We advised our neighboring countries, particularly those in the Persian Gulf region, not to allow the United States to use them as a pretext for military presence in the region. We give this warning now too. Of course, if a country were to decide to become part of

the U.S. forces and become a clenched fist to strike at the revolution, we would respond and cut off that hand. The president continued: Our struggle is in line with the global policy of fighting against conspiracies and Zionists and the struggle against South Africa and its apartheid policy. We even object to the treatment of blacks in the United States and the violation of their rights; for this purpose we have formed a committee called: In Defense of the U.S. Blacks.

Foreign Ministry on Issue*LD241854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
24 Nov 84*

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 24 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The International Red Cross Committee, having taken a biased and unreal stance at a time when Iran's resolution condemning the Iraqi regime's use of chemical weapons has been put forward, has unfortunately placed itself officially and clearly in the camp of the Iraqi regime's political supporters. This was the best gift to the Iraqi regime under the prevailing circumstances, enabling Iraq to justify its failure to give a positive answer to the request made by the UN secretary general to stop the use of chemical weapons, and has left the way open for renewed use of this terrible weapon.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to clarify the following points in connection with the stance taken and announced by the secretary general of the International Committee of the Red Cross:

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always honored its commitment to the Geneva Convention with regard to POW's. According to the superior Islamic and humane principles Iran has entertained the POW's in the best possible manner and will continue to do so.
2. An incident at Gorgan camp arose from the creation of tension in the camp which led to confrontations. This resulted in the murder of three of the POW's by a number of other POW's. Confrontation spread to other parts of the camp, and the security of the camp and the lives of POW's, guards and representatives of the Red Cross were threatened. After the intervention of the security personnel, calm was restored.
3. Security personnel at first used tear gas. When their efforts to calm the situation proved ineffective, they resorted to shooting in the air. They then lowered their aim, using low-velocity bullets. Despite these incidents being raised at official meetings between the Red Cross representative and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, unfortunately they were not referred to in the preliminary report of the Red Cross and in the stance subsequently taken.
4. The issue of confrontations between POW's was immediately investigated by judicial officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a final report is being released. Evidence and also the

confessions made by the murderers of the three POW's indicate that some of the Red Cross representatives played a part creating a tense atmosphere.

5. Unsuitable and improper approaches by a number of Red Cross representatives earlier caused similar problems in other camps. It appears that unfamiliarity of Red Cross representatives with the Islamic belief and thought of Muslim POW's was one of the main reasons for such confrontations. The recent announcement by the secretary general of the International Committee of the Red Cross makes it clear that the Red Cross has basically abandoned the principle of being an international and impartial organization, and prefers to involve itself in international games and political propaganda.

6. The Red Cross has never been able to take effective steps to improve the tragic condition of Iranian POW's in Iraq, despite Red Cross reports citing evidences of repeated cases of torture and killing, including the confrontation in Musel-II camp in which at least three Iranian POW's were killed and many cases of assault were reported. Unfortunately, these reports were not brought to the attention of the world, and there has been no strong and comprehensive move by the Red Cross to condemn these acts and no effort made to remedy them.

7. The Red Cross has been repeatedly called upon to follow up the cases of about 20,000 Iranians who are missing. Also, complaints have repeatedly been filed in connection with tens of thousands of civilian homeless and POW's, comprising women, children, old men, and even doctors and relief personnel of the Red Crescent who were captured when Iranian cities were occupied by Iraqi forces. Unfortunately, the Red Cross refused to follow up these issues.

8. Leaders and members of terrorist groups have been imposing their political and ideological views on Iranian POW's in Iraqi camps, which subjects Iranian POW's to intense psychological and mental pressure. Unfortunately, instead of paying attention to this issue, the Red Cross refers to the religious acts of the Muslim Iraqi POW'S — which is their natural right — as ideological imposition by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

9. Considering the present situation and the failure of the Red Cross to investigate the condition of Iranian POW's in Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran invited the UN secretary general to send a delegation to Iraq and to Iran to review the condition of POW'S. Unfortunately, because of Iraq's refusal, the trip was cancelled.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while announcing that the recent statement of the Red Cross is a clear violation of the impartiality of this international organization, declares that adopting such methods will result in the International Red Cross being discredited and will provide the aggressive Iraqi regime with the opportunity to exert even more pressure and torture on Iranian POW's. The Red Cross bears full responsibility for what might happen as a result of its recent statement.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Kharrazi Accuses Red Cross

LD251903 Tehran IRNA in English 1854 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 25, IRNA — The head of the Iranian War Information Headquarters (WIH) repeated Iran's charges that officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Iran had acted as spies.

Dr. Kamal Kharrazi also said the ICRC had failed to act as an impartial party between Iran and Iraq and had not carried out its duties according to the Geneva Convention to investigate the condition of Iranian POW's in Iraq.

Speaking at a press conference to more than 50 reporters and diplomatic press attaches in Tehran Sunday, Kharrazi said the Red Cross officials will not be permitted to visit Iraqi POW's "without meeting pre-conditions and unless the Red Cross representatives give assurances."

The activities of the ICRC were suspended in Iran following a report published by the organisation four weeks ago on a riot in a POW camp in Gorgan on October 10, in which 6 POW's were killed, three of them by the POW's themselves, and 40 injured.

Iran protested to the ICRC for making the report public before an official investigation of the incident.

A U.N. investigating mission invited by Iran cancelled its visit after Iraq refused to allow the mission to make its first stop in Baghdad to enquire into the fate of Iranians missing in Iraq.

Further antagonising Iranians, the president of the ICRC, Alexander Hay, issued a statement Friday making serious accusations against Iran on its treatment of Iraqi POW's.

Kharrazi said "Iran is willing to allow an international organization to judge who is to blame — the Islamic Republic or the Red Cross representatives?"

He said an Iraqi POW who was passing a list of POW's opposed to the Iraqi regime to ICRC representatives incited the riot at the Gorgan camp.

"This has not been the first time such lists have been passed from Ba'thist prisoners to Red Cross representatives," he said.

He said two Red Cross officials were involved in a similar action in the Mehrabad and Parandak camps in 1981.

"What would a Red Cross representative benefit from the list of prisoners who are opposed to the Iraqi regime?"

"Do such actions have any other than meaning than...espionage?"

A telex report on the Gorgan riot sent by the ICRC from Geneva to the Iranian Foreign Ministry on October 31 and distributed in the press conference stated that the riot began from a fight between two POW's.

"At about 11:30 A.m. one of the delegates in the yard saw that a dispute had arisen between two Iraqi POW's. This quickly spread and soon the whole camp was in uproar," the report said.

"The guards at first fired warning shots into the air and by loud-speakers ordered the POW's to return to their dormitories.

"On their part, (Red Cross) delegates tried to calm the prisoners. Other delegates tried to separate POW's fighting each other and urged the guards to refrain from opening fire. The delegates' efforts were futile.

"A few minutes later, the POW's stormed the camp exit. After launching tear-gas bombs and shooting in the air, the guards began firing into the crowd.

"At about 12:30 P.M. calm had been restored. The ICRC delegates were told to leave the camp.

"On 11 October 1984 one delegate and the medical delegate were allowed to examine 3 corpses which had not been identified and 35 wounded POW's. The 3 corpses showed wounds on the head, caused by blows."

He said the existence of different factions among Iraqi POW's was natural because they were in an atmosphere free from the suppressive actions of the minority Ba'th Party in their country.

In a film shown to reporters, six Iraqi POW's confessed to the murder of the three POW's. They said they had passed on information to the ICRC officials, including the names of the four POW's opposed to Saddam Husayn's regime.

Kharrazi also criticised the ICRC president for his statement that expressed strong concern for the "threatened" lives of Iraqi POW's as well as the publishing of the report on the Gorgan riot before a full investigation.

"How could the ICRC claim that the lives of 50,000 Iraqi prisoners are threatened in Iran while it does not publish its own reports on the condition of Iranian prisoners?" he asked.

An ICRC document distributed to reporters contained a report never published on the murder of 2 Iranian POW's in an Iraqi camp in July 1982.

"The ICRC delegation in Baghdad has been notified by the Iraqi authorities that during a riot in the Al-Mawsil 1 prisoner of war camp on July 25, 1982, two prisoners died. Twelve others were wounded," it states.

"...During the ICRC visit to the camp in August, the prisoners stated that no disciplinary measures had been taken against them since the day of the riot.

"On being informed of these deaths, the ICRC immediately contacted the highest Iraqi authorities, in order to remind them of their responsibilities and duties as provided for in Article 121 of the Third Geneva convention..."

The article states "every death or serious injury of a prisoner of war caused by or suspected to have been caused by a sentry, another prisoner of war or any person, as well as any death the cause of which is unknown, shall be immediately followed by an official enquiry by the detaining power."

Kharrazi said the ICRC had done nothing to look into the fate of 20,000 Iranians missing in Iraq despite frequent requests by the Islamic Republic.

There are more than 2,000 civilian Iranians who were taken captive during the Iraqi invasion of Iran and must be freed according to the Geneva convention, he added.

He said Iran launched a complaint about the matter to the Human Rights Commission of the U.N. "but the Red Cross prevented the commission from taking action with the excuse that they (ICRC) would investigate."

UN Complaints Not Considered

LD231612 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov. 23, IRNA — About two years has now passed since the time the Islamic Republic of Iran presented a list of 10,000 of its POW's and those missing in action to the U.N.'s Human Rights Commission requesting that an investigation be conducted into the hitherto unknown fate in Iraq. Although, a similar list including mostly nonmilitary personnel was officially presented to the U.N.'s Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, however Iran's complaint has not been considered yet.

Announcing the above Thursday night, the director general of the Foreign Ministry's international affairs department Mohammad Ja'far Mahallati added that the Islamic Republic of Iran demands that the United Nations Organisation gives priority to this problem.

Mahallati explained that some two years ago when Iran presented the list, which mostly comprised non-military personnel including aged people captured in the occupied Iranian areas at the outset of Iraq's invasion, a sub-committee of the U.N. Human Rights Commission was instructed to investigate Iran's complaint. And, he said, Iran was supposed to propose a resolution to be passed by the commission.

But, Iraq and its supporter governments immediately began to exert pressure to halt the measure of the committee, and at the same time the International Red Cross issued a statement announcing that the investigation of Iran's complaint fell within its jurisdiction.

This statement was implicitly interpreted to mean that the Human Rights Commission does not have the competency to look into the condition of the POW's. Mahallati stressed that, although the Human Rights Commission did not state as such at that time, but it suspended investigation into the complaint. [sentence as received]

Mahallati said that following the recent incident in an Iraqi POW camp in northern Iran and the subsequent propaganda on the issue by the Iraqi regime, the United Nations apparently became interested in conducting an investigation. This idea was immediately welcomed by Iran "yet we considered it our right, with regards to the complaint we lodged two years ago, that the U.N. delegation should first visit Iraq and file a report on the status of Iranian POW's and those missing." For these reasons, Mahallati stated, we would not receive the delegation first.

Iraqi Opposition Conference Opens in Tehran

LD241604 Tehran IRNA in English 1105 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Tehran, Nov 24 IRNA — A conference of cadres of the Islamic revolution of Iraq started work at Tehran Esteqlal Hotel in the presence of Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi and a great number of Muslim Iraqi mujahidin Saturday morning. Also present at the conference, sponsored by the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), were Iran's presidential adviser Mostafa Mir-Salim, and a number of other high-ranking Iranian and SAIRI officials.

Seyyed Hoseyn Sadr, one of the combatant Iraqi ulema, said that the objective of the conference was to study the progress of the Islamic revolution in Iraq.

Head of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, Seyyed Mahmoud Hashemi, in his address gave the participants at the conference advice for advancing the Islamic revolution in Iraq according to Islamic criteria.

SAIRI's spokesman Hujjat ol-Islam Seyyed Mohammad Baqr Hakim, in a speech at the conference also stressed on the unity of all combatant Muslim Iraqi forces for the overthrow of the present regime in Iraq. The Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq officially announced its formation here two years ago and had its first session in the liberated Hajj 'Umr an areas late summer last year.

SAIRI's activities have included organising Iraqi combatant forces in Iran and establishing contact with Iraqi Muslim forces outside and inside Iraq. It has so far conducted many military and guerrilla operations and has offered many martyrs in this respect. The SAIRI has also warned reactionary regimes in the region and their supporters that its dedicated Muslim soldiers would endanger their vital interests throughout the world. It has furthermore declared that after the downfall of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq would not honour contracts the Ba'thist regime had signed with other countries.

Musavi Address Conference

LD241827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The conference of Iraqi Islamic cadres from all over the world opened this morning in Tehran's Esteqlal Hotel with the participation of Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister. Our correspondent reports that the conference, convened at the invi-

tation of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI], began with a message from Ayatollah Meshkini, president of the Assembly of Experts. Some 400 Iraqi mujahidin, strugglers, and notables are attending.

Referring to the preparations by Muslims to wage a struggle against Islam's enemies, the message reads in part: The emergence in Iraq of a ruler such as Saddam Husayn who launched the barbarous surprise attack on Iran is a problem for the Iraqi nation and for all Muslims. The test before us is that Islam and blasphemy are facing each other; all Muslims know what is happening to us. World Muslims have no doubt whatsoever that Saddam Husayn is the enemy of the Iraqi nation and an unquestioning slave of Islam's foes. They know he is not competent to rule the Islamic country of Iraq, and that the destruction of that germ of corruption is the duty today of every Muslim who loves Islam.

In another part of that message Ayatollah Meshkini proposed solutions for the problems and difficulties of the Iraqi people and the downfall of Saddam Husayn. He proposed utilizing the ulema, scientists, and specialists of that country in planning Iraq's future.

Then Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi made the following speech: The reason you brothers are in Iran and not elsewhere is because of the imam and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Our link with you is because of Islam; what is achieved by this supreme assembly and the attention being paid to the future are within this context. Islam is what has turned our country into a home for you.

The prime minister added: Let us work so we will no longer remain under the hegemony of the great powers, and so barbarians such as Saddam Husayn will not rule you. The experience of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a good experience for the world. We do not think this revolution belongs just to our own country; rather we deem it a momentous movement among the world's people. If today Islamic forces from all the Islamic countries are waking up, they are indeed bound in unity. If we witness resistance in Lebanon, and if world arrogance and the archsatan and Zionism are being gradually repulsed, this is because of the existence of Islam.

Continuing and referring to the problem of nationalism and the rejection of this philosophy from the standpoint of Islam, the prime minister said: The reason for Saddam Husayn's attack at the instigation of the great powers lies here, and we should not attribute his attack to other reasons. This attack at the instigation of the superpowers took place in order to crush the Islamic Revolution. We are witnessing that all the arrogant forces of both East and West stand behind Saddam Husayn in order to destroy this revolution. It is only this revolution that can offer a ray of hope to oppressed mankind.

Referring to the shortage of trained specialist cadres in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the need to fill this vacuum, the prime minister called on SAIRI to make use of Iran's experience in this area, to become acquainted with the country's economic and political situation, to identify the cities, villages and the problems connected with Iraq's economy, to familiarize itself

with the weak and strong points and the capital investments made therein, because we have acquired this vast experience at the cost of a great deal of bloodshed, and undoubtedly if we were to possess the strong cadres of the prerevolutionary era Saddam Husayn would not have dared to attack Iran. [sentence as heard]

Referring to the importance of the work of this conference, the prime minister then discussed the problem of the imposed war: The aim of the war was to defeat the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The Saddam Husayn regime and the West attacked Iran in hoping to destroy the Islamic Revolution in a few days. Little did they know of the vigilance, leadership, and coordination of our people. We did not begin this war. Saddam Husayn began it in order to defeat the Islamic Revolution, and all the counterrevolutionary forces lined up behind Saddam Husayn in order to smash us and defeat our order. Today the GCC is holding a meeting in the Persian Gulf and says that the key to peace lies in Iran's hand. Today the key to peace lies in the hands of those who protect this disgraceful puppet because of their own interests in the region. We want to remain free and live in an Islamic manner. This war is Islam against blasphemy; we can achieve nothing other than through victory over Iraq. This revolution belongs to the whole world. Iran cannot treat cavalierly and with lightly the step it has taken. If Iran were to be defeated all the revolutionary forces would be defeated. So we must be victorious! We cannot take a step backward; undoubtedly we will prosecute this war with victory.

We believe that this assembly is the representative of the Iraqi nation, since it is composed of our Shi'ite and Sunni brethren. This assembly as a fundamental axis could be turned into a movement of Iraq's Islamic Revolution. Such conferences will be able to strengthen the genuine coordination that already exists and thus mobilize all Iraqi forces toward overthrowing the 'Aflaqite and Ba'thist forces.

In conclusion Mr Musavi noted: We do not consider our problems as separate from your problems. Your problems are our problems; our Islamic Revolution belongs not to us alone but rather to all world's Muslims.

At the end of his speech to the conference of Iraqi strugglers this morning, Prime Minister Musavi addressed the issue of the Red Cross claim concerning Iraqi POW's: The question of espionage by Red Cross elements in Iran is perfectly clear to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. the head of this organization's support for Iraq is the best proof of the Red Cross's lack of impartiality at world level. The prime minister added: So long as the Red Cross does not change its mission in Iran and does not officially announce a change in its policy, it will have no scope for its activity in our country. Mr Musavi added: The proof of the espionage carried out by Red Cross officials will soon be published for the judgment of the all the world's people.

The prime minister added: We also have a third condition for the activity of the Red Cross in Iran: The United Nations must prepare an accurate report on the situation of our prisoners in Iraq. We have often expressed our anxiety about the condition of Mr Tondguyan and other Iranian prisoners languishing in Saddam Husayn's prisons. The Red Cross's silence on this matter is tantamount to impartiality! Mr Musavi added: Does the Red

Cross not see the prisons of the criminals of Zionism in Israel? Does it have nothing to do with the CIA's horrible prisons throughout the world? Does it not issue statements against the United States, Israel, Chile and Iraq? The Red Cross issues statements only against us. Indeed the head of the Red Cross has exposed the nature of the organization. What disturbs the gentlemen of the Red Cross is why Iraqi POW's perform their prayers and turn to Islam! We tell them: They are turning to Islam because they are tired of the rule of the crusaders.

Mr Musavi added: With the situation that has arisen we can have no confidence in Red Cross reports, and we advise all independent nations in the world to watch the movements of Red Cross officials in their countries.

In his message to the conference, Mr Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, reminded the conference that Islam's combatants are going to the fronts of the imposed war to deliver another blow, thus squeezing the throat of Iraq's wilful regime, and extinguishing the seed of aggression in Iraq soil. They will save the Muslim nation of that country from the yoke of exploitation and the crimes of the Ba'th Party of Iraq and place the destiny of the Iraqi people in their own hands.

He noted that Iran's Islamic Revolution is placing all its resources at the disposal of our Muslim brothers in SA'IRI. With training, restructuring, and utilizing Iraqi mobilization combatants on the side of their Muslim brothers on the battlefronts, they may become responsible for future generations of the Iraqi nation.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,920

LD231532 Tehran IRNA in English 1455 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 23, IRNA — Twenty Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in the southern Arvand River front and five others in the northwestern fronts Thursday, the Joint Staff communique reported.

The exchange of fire in the south was more intense in the Shalamchah and Talaiyeh fronts but across the Arvand River the Islamic forces destroyed one enemy mortar launcher, three heavy machine-guns and three group bunkers.

The Joint Staff Communique No. 1,920 issued Friday afternoon said an Iranian patrol unit infiltrated enemy positions in one of the northwestern fronts and seized a number of Iraqi personnel weapons and equipment.

In the western fronts, artillery duels were more intense in the Mehran border region of Ilam Province and a number of casualties and some losses were inflicted on the enemy forces, it added.

Iraqi shelling of the southern city of Abadan Thursday left two civilians injured and seven homes damaged, the communique said.

No 1,921

LD241652 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 24, IRNA — At least 98 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in sporadic battles in western and southern fronts over the 24 hours preceding Saturday. A military communique published here the same day by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and numbered 1,921 said that Iran's Muslim combatants had maintained their positions in all fronts during the same period while inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy troops.

In the north western fronts the Iranian combatants set ablaze many of the enemy positions. In Hajj 'Umran, in the northeast of Iraq, the Iranian combatants killed and or wounded about eight Iraqi soldiers, and destroyed five of their artillery emplacements. In Sar Dasht, in West Azarbaijan province, the Iranian troops checked the operations of an enemy engineering unit and in nearby battlefields the Iranian forces seized several enemy guns.

In the western fronts and along border fronts in Ilam, Iran's Muslim combatants heavily pounded enemy positions destroying at least 17 enemy emplacements and two 130-mm howitzers and another two guns killing and or wounding at least 80 Iraqi soldiers.

At 23:00 hours (19:30 hours GMT) on Thursday one enemy patrol unit was repelled in Sumar front, in Bakhtaran Province.

On Friday artillery battles raged heaviest in border areas near Paveh and Salehabad.

Elsewhere in southern battlefronts heavy artillery fire was exchanged between the Iranian combatants and the enemy troops in Zubaydeh and north of Zayd outpost. In the said fronts the Iranian troops outdid enemy artillery fire destroying one truck and killing and or wounding at least 10 Iraqi soldiers.

On the banks of the Arvand River Gendarmerie forces destroyed several enemy artillery emplacements killing a number of the enemy soldiers across the river.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi troops shelled the city of Abadan on Friday damaging seven houses and causing a fire in one location of the city.

No 1,922

LD251917 Tehran IRNA in English 1855 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, IRNA — Sporadic artillery duels were traded in many battle fronts in the western and southern parts of the country on Saturday.

A military communique published by the Joint Staff today said at least 5 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and or wounded in the northwestern fronts.

The Iranian troops wrecked an Iraqi drilling vehicle, two of their mortar launchers and heavily pounded two surveillance posts and three artillery pieces of the Iraqi troops. Two enemy personnel-carrying trucks were also damaged in the northwestern fronts.

In the southern fronts the Iranian combatants maintained their full control over their positions while checking enemy operations.

The Iranian fighters checked the operation [of] Iraqi troops movements across the Arvand River setting ablaze three large bunkers and one watch post, the communique No. 1,922 added.

The Iraqi forces continued their shelling of Abadan with their long-range artillery guns Saturday damaging six houses.

Soviet Helicopter, Three Fighters Destroyed in DRA

LD231310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan indicate that Muslim Afghan revolutionaries attacked the airport in Qandahar and destroyed a helicopter belonging to the Soviet Army.

This happened, according to AFP, when Muslim Afghan mujahidin succeeded in attacking the general headquarters of government forces in Qandahar while the chief of staff of the Afghan Armed Forces was making a speech there.

This report adds that three fighter aircraft belonging to the Soviet Armed Forces were downed by Muslim revolutionaries while flying over Qandahar.